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No. 71

BULLETIN OF THE

National Conference of Charities and Correction

October, 1915

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*Date of Indianapolis Meeting
Forty-third Annual Session
May 10-17, 1916*

Published Quarterly

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SCOPE AND NATURE OF THE CONFERENCE

The National Conference of Charities and Correction exists to discuss the problems of charities and correction, to disseminate information and promote reforms. It does not formulate platforms.—Rules of Procedure.

The National Conference began at Saratoga, New York, in 1874, as a part of the Social Science Association. But, being in the beginning a gathering of a few representatives of the then-existing state boards of charities, it has since grown to a membership ranging between 2,500 and 3,500, located in all parts of North America and even foreign countries, and representing the entire variety of social service activities, voluntary and governmental, which have developed in recent years. The Conference "has always looked forward, rather than back, and many of the new social efforts of our day have found their early adherents and their most useful publicity at the Conference meetings."

MEMBERSHIP

Annual dues, fiscal year ending December 31, are \$2.50 (beginning Jan. 1, 1916, \$3.00); sustaining membership, \$10.00. Regular members are encouraged to become sustaining members. Considering the many varied advantages of membership in this organization the annual fee is unusually moderate. Members receive the volume of proceedings for the current year, carriage prepaid, and the Bulletin.

PUBLICATIONS

The Conference has in stock extra copies of Proceedings of many meetings in former years, as well as pamphlet reprints of noteworthy addresses, committee reports, and symposiums on various subjects. Descriptive list will be sent on request.

In addition, this Bulletin is sent to all members of the Conference, and may be secured by non-members at the rate of fifty cents a year or fifteen cents a copy.

INFORMATION

Readers are encouraged to write for further information about the Conference or its publications, or general questions of social improvement, directing inquiries to the central office at 315 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Illinois.

BUSINESS COMMITTEES FOR 1916

Committee on Nomination

Sherman C. Kingley, 315 Plymouth Court, Chicago, chairman; Frank E. Wade, Buffalo; David F. Tilley, Boston; F. H. Niblecker, Glen Mills, Pa.; Rabbi Emil W. Leipziger, New Orleans; George S. Wilson, Washington; Mary C. Goodwillie, Baltimore; Mrs. Benjamin West, Memphis; C. C. McClaughry, Anamosa, Ia.

Committee on Organization.

Dr. Thomas J. Riley, 69 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, Chairman; Prof. C. S. Potts, Austin, Tex.; Helen Glenn, Philadelphia; Jeffery R. Brackett, Boston; Prof. Frank W. Blackmar, Lawrence, Kans.; Gertrude Vaille, Denver; E. Frances O'Neill, Providence; Adaline E. Buffington, Lansing, Mich.; L. H. Weir, San Francisco; Galen A. Merrill, Owatonna, Minn.; Marcus C. Fagg, Jacksonville, Fla.; Boris D. Bogen, Cincinnati; Prof. C. C. North, Newcastle, Ind.

Committee on Time and Place.

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ray, Lansing, Mich.; James P. Kranz, Memphis; James F. Bagley, Augusta, Me.; David I. Green, Hartford; Adeleade M. Walsh, Chicago; Rev. D. Frank Garland, Dayton; Frank J. Bruno, Minneapolis; Garfield A. Berlinsky, Denver; Mrs. W. L. Murdoch, Birmingham, Ala.; Elizabeth B. Neufeld, Akron, Ohio; Mrs. Alice B. Montgomery, Manchester, N. H.; Arthur P. Kellogg, New York; Rev. Wm. J. Kerby, Washington, D. C.; V. S. Woodward, Charlotte, N. C.

Committee on Resolutions.

George L. Sehon, 1086 Baxter Ave., Louisville, Ky., Chairman; Dr. Hastings H. Hart, New York; Jean Gordon, New Orleans.

Committee on Change of Name.

Prof. Graham Taylor, 955 Grand Ave., Chicago, Chairman; John Daniels, Baltimore; Maude E. Miner, New York; Arthur H. Burnett, Toronto; Roy S. Wallace, Philadelphia; Mary E. Richmond, New York; Katharine R. Williams, Milwaukee; Hon. George S. Addams, Cleveland; Prof. Demarshus C. Brown, Indianapolis.

No. 71

BULLETIN OF THE

National Conference of Charities and Correction

EDITED BY THE GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CONFERENCE

315 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Illinois, October, 1915

Mr. Amos W. Butler, secretary of the Board of State Charities of Indiana, and president of the National Conference in 1907, has been named by President Gavisk as an official representative of the Conference at the Pan-American Scientific Congress, to be held in Washington, D. C., December 27, 1915, to January 8, 1916.

An error occurs on page 5 of the July *Bulletin*, in the account of changes in the *Rules of Procedure* made at Baltimore. The new rule regarding the make-up of the executive committee there described, according to the official minutes, will go into effect at the time of the 1916 meeting at Indianapolis,—not in 1917, as stated.

The general secretary of the Conference attended meetings of state conferences recently in Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky, the dates of the three meetings having been conveniently grouped. This is a good example of the plan of co-ordination suggested by the National Conference at its Memphis meeting.

The Kentucky Conference, revived recently, after a lapse of seven years, may well be listed as a new conference, as many of those connected with the former organization have passed out of the service. The latter part of November the first meeting of the West Virginia State Conference of Charities and Correction will be held. It is the expectation of social workers in another state south of the Mason and Dixon Line to organize a state conference in the spring. If this high birth rate continues it will be necessary to revise the map published in our July issue, indicating states without conferences.

THE 1916 DATES

As announced by the President recently, the dates of the 1916 meeting of the National Conference have been determined, May

10-17. Enter it on your calendar. If you expect to arrange for any feature of the 1916 meeting or for the meeting of any subsidiary group, get in correspondence with the General Secretary about it, without delay. If you have suggestions for the program, correspond directly with the chairman of the appropriate section. If you can think of *anyone who should be brought in touch with the Conference*, send in the suggestion at once, before you forget.

INDIANAPOLIS GETTING READY FOR US

The work of preparation for the Indianapolis meeting next May was started before the Baltimore conference was half through. Indianians met with Marylanders and tried to learn some of the secrets of the latter's success. In June a banquet was given in honor of President Gavisk at Indianapolis by a group of prominent citizens, and this turned out to be a splendid "opener" for the local campaign of preparation. Shortly afterward, the Local Committee of the Conference was organized, and already news of the great gathering that is expected has been spread from end to end of the state, and into neighboring territory. 1916 will be a year of celebration throughout Indiana on account of the centennial of the admission of the state to the Union. Very properly in connection with the general celebration of the year the Local Committee is arranging for an extensive exhibit portraying a hundred years' development of charities and correction in Indiana, and already dozens of agencies and groups throughout the state are setting about the work of preparation. This promises to be the largest and most impressive exhibit of the kind ever presented.

The Local Committee which has thus so vigorously undertaken the work of entertainment of the Forty-third National Conference consists in part of the following:

Evans Woolen, President, Fletcher Savings and Trust Co., chairman.
Thomas C. Howe, first vice-chairman.
Frank D. Loomis, 88 Baldwin Blk., secretary.
James W. Lilly, treasurer.
Merle N. Sidener, publicity.
H. S. King, headquarters.
W. J. Mooney, halls.

Aaron Wolfson, hotels and lodgings.
Frank C. Jordon, exhibits.
Mrs. Samuel M. Ralston, reception.
Miss Edna G. Henry, membership.
Prof. D. C. Brown, churches.
F. O. Belzer, Boy Scouts.
Herman P. Lieber, hospitality.
Hon. Dale J. Crittentenger, Anderson, state committee.

CALENDAR OF CONFERENCES TO BE HELD

California—Los Angeles, May 1-5, 1916. Stuart A. Queen, Sec'y, Call Bldg., San Francisco.
Iowa—Waterloo, Nov. 21-23. Prof. P. S. Pierce, Sec'y, Iowa City.
Maine—Lewiston, Nov. 17-19. J. F. Bagley, Act. Sec'y, Augusta.
Missouri—Marshall, Nov. 14-16. Oscar Leonard, Sec'y, 901 Carr St., St. Louis.
New York—Albany, Nov. 16-18. R. W. Wallace, Box 17, The Capitol, Albany.
North Carolina—City and dates not decided. C. Almon Upchurch, Sec'y, Raleigh.
West Virginia—Wheeling, Nov. 21-23. A. E. Sinks, Acting Chairman, Conference Committee, 300 Board of Trade Bldg., Wheeling.

PRELIMINARY INQUIRY ON THE CHANGE OF NAME

The Committee on Change of Name, consisting of John Daniels, Baltimore; Maude E. Miner, New York City; Arthur H. Burnett, Toronto; Roy Smith Wallace, Philadelphia; Mary E. Richmond, New York City; Katherine R. Williams, Milwaukee; George S. Addams, Cleveland; Demarchus C. Brown, Indianapolis, and Graham Taylor, chairman, Chicago, has decided to invite opinions on the proposal to change the name of the Conference, with reasons for or against a change.

Constituents within the state conferences which have changed their names, or are contemplating doing so, will be asked to state the reasons for and results of their decision. It is hoped that the responses to this preliminary inquiry, hereby publicly invited, may be so representative as to afford the Committee a basis for further procedure in ascertaining and formulating the will of the Conference constituency. Replies may be addressed to any member of the Committee, or to Graham Taylor, chairman, 955 Grand Avenue, Chicago.

AMERICAN PRISON ASSOCIATION

The American Prison Association held its annual meeting at Oakland, California, October 9-14, under the presidency of Joseph P. Byers, and the secretaryship of George L. Sehon, of Louisville.

This was the second meeting of the Prison Association on the Pacific Coast during its long history, and it was unique on account of its being held under the auspices of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. An afternoon was spent by the delegates visiting the famous San Quentin prison and later a reception was given by the officials of the exposition. The president's address was on the subject of prison reform, and the program related chiefly to problems and achievements of state prisons and reformatories, questions of prevention and after-care, including probation and parole, and the treatment of the misdemeanant. One of the outstanding characteristics of these sessions was the unprecedented emphasis given the relationship of mental defect to crime.

The 1916 meeting will be held at Buffalo under the presidency of Warden Arthur Pratt, of the Utah State Prison, the first president of the association ever to be chosen from west of the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Byers returns to the secretaryship, which he has previously so well administered. The chairmen of program committees are as follows: Hon. Charles A. DeCourcy, Lawrence, Mass., Criminal Reform; Mrs. Lucy M. Sickles, Mitchellville, Ia., Prevention; Ralph E. Smith, Madison, Wis., Probation and Parole; M. Z. White, Moundsville, W. Va., Prison Discipline; F. Emory Lyon, Chicago, Discharged Prisoners; William T. Cross, Chicago, Statistics of Crime; John Joy Edson, Washington, D. C., Jails, Workhouses and Penal Farms.

An item of no small interest to all interested in prison work is the appointment by President Wilson of Mr. John Koren, of Boston,

as U. S. Commissioner on the International Prison Commission, to succeed the late Prof. C. R. Henderson. Action was taken following the recommendation of the Oakland meeting.

INDIANA CONFERENCE

If the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Indiana State Conference of Charities and Correction, held in Richmond, Oct. 30-31, Nov. 1-2, is an index to the interest of the people of that state in such conferences, members of the National Conference may look forward to a record-breaking attendance of local people at the Indianapolis National Conference next May. The registration of visiting delegates at the Richmond meeting reached the high total of five hundred and eighteen, to which must be added the registration of Richmond people to the number of almost one thousand. It was freely predicted by many members of the conference that there would be a thousand Indiana people, not including Indianapolis delegates, at the National Conference meeting in May, 1916.

The Richmond Conference set high standards also in quality and broad interest of the program. We were honored by the presence and participation of several people of wide reputation, including Edward T. Devine, of New York; Julia Lathrop, of the Federal Children's Bureau; James F. Jackson, of Cleveland, Ohio; President Gavisk and Alexander Johnson. The credit for the great success of the Conference is due to Amos W. Butler, Secretary of the Board of State Charities of Indiana, who was the president of the Richmond Conference.

All meetings of the Conference, including general sessions, section meetings and the exhibits, were held in the large Friends' Meeting House, so closely associated with the life and work of Timothy Nicholson. Mr. Nicholson, former president of the State Conference and of the National Conference, for many years a member of the Board of State Charities of Indiana, loved and honored by thousands of people in all walks of life, was the recipient of many merited attentions and tokens of love and esteem, including a dinner in honor of his eighty-seventh birthday, given by Mr. and Mrs. Butler.

Prof. A. R. Charman, of Terre Haute, was elected president of the Conference of the coming year, and Frank D. Loomis, of Indianapolis, was re-elected secretary. A brief session of the Conference will be held in Indianapolis immediately preceding the National meeting next spring, taking the place of the usual autumn meeting.

PENNSYLVANIA CONFERENCE

The Pennsylvania Conference of Charities and Correction, meeting at Scranton, Oct. 21-23, was probably the last session of the

(Continued on page 32)

SOCIAL LEGISLATION OF 1915

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WHERE TO FIND IT

Page numbers are given in columns following states in which developments in the respective fields are reported.

	Children	Education and Recreation	Corrections	Economic Development	Vice and Crime	Public Health and Housing	Deaf and Blind	Insanity and Defectiveness	Public Service
Ala.	9,10,11	12		17	17				
Ark.	10,11		14	15	17		22	23,25	
Cal.	10,11	12	13,14	15,17	17	18,20	21	21,22	23,25
Col.	11		13	15	17,18			21	23
Conn.		12	13,14	15	18	18,20		21,22	24
Del.	11	12		15,17		18,20	21	22	
D. C.		12					19		
Fla.	10,11	12				19,20		22	24
Hawaii	9,10	12	13	15	17,18	19,20		21	23,24
Ida.	9				17,18			22	
Ill.	10	12,25	14	15	17,18	19,20	21	22	23,34
Ind.	9	12	13,14	15	17	20	21	22	23
Ia.	10,11	12	13,14	15,17	17,18	19,20	21	21,22	25
Kan.	9	12	13	15		19,20			24
La.						20			
Me.	11	12					20		
Mass.	11	12	14		18	19,20		21,22	24
Mich.	11					19,20		22	
Minn.				13	16	18	19,20		22
Miss.							19		
Mo.	9	12					20		
Mont.							20		
Neb.			13	14	16,25	17,18			
Nev.					15				
N. H.	10,11						20	21,22	23,24
N. J.	10		13,14	16			19	21,22	25
N. Y.	10	13	14	16,25		19,20		21,22	23,24
N. C.					25		20		
N. D.	10	12	14,15	17			19		
N. S.		12,13			16				25
Ohio					25		19,20		24,25
Oklahoma		13							
Ore.		13			25				
Pa.	11	13	13,14	16,25	18	19,20		23	23,24
R. I.	11	12	14	16,17	17	19,20		22	
S. C.		12					20	22	23
S. D.	10		14,15		18				24
Tenn.	11		13		17		20		23,25
Tex.	10	12	13	16,25	17,18		19	21	23
Utah	11			16,25				23	24
Vt.	11					19,20		23	23
Va.						17	20		
Wash.	10	12			17,18		20		23
W. Va.	11				16		20		
Wis.	10			13		17	20	22	23,24
Wyo.	11								

SOCIAL LEGISLATION OF 1915

The annual reports of social progress made by the state corresponding secretaries have this year been limited to matters of legislation exclusively. By this means it has been possible to obtain a clearer and more complete statement of legislative gains than usual, and to avoid confusion of practical achievements with incipient movements for social betterment. It has been necessary to sacrifice important material, such as accounts of the development of community foundations on the Cleveland plan, improvements in public relief methods, the rapid increase of central councils of social agencies, the year's experience with unemployment, etc. Perhaps at another time some attention may be given these non-legislative developments. It is a matter of regret, too, that these reports pertain mostly to *state* legislation,—that social gains in *municipal* legislation and charter-making could not be included. Nevertheless, as it stands, the following report is believed to be the most complete and reliable summary of a year's social legislation that has been produced.

For this readers are indebted, first, to the state corresponding secretaries whose names appear on page 26; and, second, to the following-named special editors who have generously assisted in rounding-out the material in certain sections: Dr. Hastings H. Hart, Director, Child Helping Department, Russell Sage Foundation; E. N. Clopper, Northern Secretary, National Child Labor Committee; Rowland Haynes, Field Secretary, Playground and Recreation Association of America; Arthur H. Ham, Director, Division of Remedial Loans, Russell Sage Foundation; John Ihlder, Field Secretary, National Housing Association; Philip P. Jacobs, Ph. D., Assistant Secretary, National Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis; Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, Director of Special Studies, National Committee for Mental Hygiene.

The absence of three states from this schedule is explained by the fact that there was no meeting of their legislatures in 1915. Incomplete reports in a few other instances are accounted for by special circumstances.

CHILDREN

Child Welfare

ALA. County boards of revenue may appropriate funds for private charitable institutions doing county work.

HAWAII. Curfew hour set at 8 P. M. Owners of amusement places must report presence of unaccompanied children under 15, which is sufficient evidence to commit. Fine, \$100. Judge empowered to commit dependent children to institutions or individuals, paying for care.

IDA. Amendment allows parents or guardians to maintain action for injury or death of minor child.

IND. Amendment to dependent children's law of 1897 increases to 40 cents a day maximum allowance for care of public wards.

KAN. State Board of Health authorized to create division of child hygiene.

MO. Increased appropriation to State Board of Charities and Corrections makes possible employment of a placing-out agent.

N. J. New children's code defines abuse, cruelty, abandonment and neglect; aims to hold parent or guardian responsible, and provides that court may postpone sentence if defendant gives bond, conditional upon proper treatment of children in question. Violation of conditions will result in return of defendant to court for formal sentence; provides for proper care of abandoned children.

N. Y. Benevolent orders having homes for aged and indigent members and their widows and children may place by adoption minors in their custody, with the consent of parent, guardian or court.

S. D. Made unlawful to place minor under influence of hypnotism without written consent of parent or guardian.

WIS. \$10,000 a year appropriated for care and treatment of indigent crippled children. Maternity hospitals and homes for infants required to obtain license from State Board of Health before opening institutions.

Juvenile Delinquency

ALA. \$50,000 appropriated for building Girls' Training School.

ARK. Bills passed by vote of approximately five to one for industrial schools for boys and girls vetoed by governor on ground of insufficient funds.

CAL. \$52,500 appropriated for cottages, \$7,500 for improvements, \$2,400 for woman superintendent at State School for Girls, \$30,000 for cottages at Reform School at Preston, \$60,000 for cottages at Whittier. Officers and employes of reform schools given power of peace officers to arrest wards. Limitation of salaries of employes of reform schools to \$100, a month removed.

FLA. \$40,000 appropriated for cottages for Girls' Industrial School, \$100,000 to rebuild Boys' Industrial School on cottage plan.

HAWAII. Board of Industrial Schools created, consisting of 7 members including juvenile court judge ex-officio, 3 of whom shall be women, to serve without pay, all commitments to be via juvenile court.

ILL. Age limit at Pontiac Reformatory raised from 10 and 16 to 16 and 21 years for one class and from 16 and 21 to 21 and 26 for second class. Term "delinquent and neglected child" defined and fine provided of not

more than \$200, or one year's imprisonment, or both, for contributing to such delinquency or neglect, and providing release of defendant on probation for one year at discretion of court.

TEX. \$25,000 appropriated towards State Training School, \$150,000 for maintenance for two years.

WASH. \$125,000 appropriated for additional equipment for State School for Girls.

WIS. Penalty fixed for contributing to dependence, neglect or delinquency of children, whether or not the children have previously been neglected or delinquent. Maximum age for admission to Industrial School for Boys changed from 18 to 16 years.

Juvenile Court

ALA. New law provides juvenile court for every county and for volunteer probation officers and advisory counsel.

CAL. Term "neglected, dependent and delinquent" replaced by "wards of state"; children 8-16 years now sent to Whittier, from 16-21 years to Preston; power of transfer given to superintendent of school; Judge must give 10 days' notice before change of order to remove child from institution; all female offenders must be accompanied by woman officer upon being transferred.

FLA. New law provides for first separate Juvenile court in Jacksonville and Tampa, holding daily sessions under separate judge. Other amendments increasing usefulness of juvenile court passed.

IA. Juvenile court and Board of Control may send deformed or otherwise afflicted poor children to State University Hospital for treatment at state expense.

N. H. Amendment establishes separate docket for sessions of children's courts, to be held apart from criminal sessions, making it unlawful for newspapers to publish any proceedings of a juvenile court.

N. J. Judge of juvenile court made ex-officio a member of board of trustees of parental schools, and authorized to prescribe educational and manual training courses.

N. D. Juvenile court strengthened by authorizing its head, the district judge, to appoint a juvenile commissioner to investigate cases, issue temporary orders, and report to his superior. Children forbidden to play about railroad tracks where there is

danger from moving cars; the law gives railroad agent authority to arrest such juvenile offenders.

PA. Juvenile jurisdiction for Allegheny county placed in county court and a juvenile court provided; adequate salary for probation officers provided; industrial school in Allegheny county created for female wards of juvenile court; provision made for support of juvenile court wards. Misdemeanants' court established as part of juvenile court, having jurisdiction over minors between 16 and 21 years in all minor offenses, also over all street walkers, male and female.

R. I. Juvenile court law establishes juvenile court in every judicial district and outlines methods of procedure. Separate records of private hearings, summons instead of arrest, that parent must accompany child, and investigation of home conditions before trial are some of its features.

TENN. Juvenile court given jurisdiction over parents or guardians who fail to support their children. (See Desertion.)

VT. Juvenile court law of 1912 amended so as to apply to all city and municipal courts and justices of the peace, requiring separate juvenile court record and utilizing county probation officers for investigation and supervision of cases.

W. VA. Provision made for establishment of juvenile court, probation officers to be appointed by circuit court of county. No child under 12 may be committed to jail or police station. Detention home provided in counties of over 40,000. Law provides for supervision over children sent to reformatories and over paroled children.

Child Labor

ALA. Law provides for 14 years age limit—16 years for night work and dangerous occupations—in every form of gainful occupation except agriculture and domestic science.

ARK. Uniform act passed last year attacked this year, but unsuccessfully.

CAL. Exemption for poverty raised to 14 years; 16 year age limit in dangerous trades, 18 years in night messenger service. Children under 17 regularly employed must attend continuation

schools (where established) four hours a week; if not regularly employed may be required to attend full time or part time vocational schools.

CONN. 16 years age limit law in dangerous trades amended in minor particulars, also dancing, peddling, acrobatic, immoral or injurious exhibitions. 18 years age limit in pool and billiard rooms connected with places where liquor is sold.

DEL. Child Labor Commission abolished and a new one appointed by governor. No changes in the law.

FLA. Amendments passed which increase usefulness of present law.

IA. Livery stables, garages, amusement places and messenger service added to list of occupations forbidden children under 14 years.

ME. Commissioner of Labor to be notified when child leaves job. Vacation permits for children 14-16 years during vacation.

MASS. Overtime to make up for stoppage of machinery on legal holidays abolished.

MICH. 15 year age limit—16 for night work—and ten hour day. Completion of 6th grade required for work permit. Permit to be returned to issuing officer when child leaves job.

N. H. Vacation permits, three months, issued on same basis as regular permits except educational.

PA. Child labor law grants every point child labor workers have contended for except that of hours. Although working day is nine hours every child under 16 at work must attend a school approved by state superintendent of public instruction at least eight hours a week. \$1,000,000 appropriated for continuation schools and training of teachers for same.

R. I. Newsboy law modified so that no boy under 12 nor girl under 16 in cities of 70,000 or more may sell papers on streets or act as bootblacks.

U. Amendment prohibits children under 14 working in, about or in connection with cigar stands or places where tobacco is sold, or in pool rooms.

W. VA. 16 year limit in mines when school is in session.

WYO. 14 year limit in dangerous trades, 18 where liquor is sold, 16 for actors where liquor is sold or in immoral or injurious exhibitions.

EDUCATION AND RECREATION

Education

ALA. Women allowed to serve on school boards. Compulsory education law to go into operation 1917.

CAL. Post graduate elementary school course authorized for districts upon demand of such district when not included in any city district—business course with civics and history. Free text books for state schools. Trustees authorized to appoint home teachers for every 600 units of average daily attendance. No home work permitted in elementary grades for children under 15. Instruction must be given in all grades of grammar schools during entire course in manners and morals and in nature and effects of alcohol. No intoxicating liquors allowed on school property.

CONN. State Board of Education authorized to establish continuation schools, part time schools for instruction in arts and practices of trades and vocations. Boards of education authorized to grant use of school buildings for public or educational purposes or for holding political discussions.

DEL. Rural districts allowed to consolidate. \$2,500 appropriated to State College Summer School, to allow free courses for state teachers. Commission appointed to study need of vocational education.

FLA. Ill effects of alcoholic beverages and narcotics to be taught to public school pupils between ages of 6 to 12. County boards authorized to make application for home economics and domestic science in rural schools.

HAWAII. Responsibility for school attendance placed on parents under fine. Police visit schools once a week to secure names of absenteers; also empowered to pick up children on street during school hours.

ILL. All school children to be given courses in physical training. No jail may be erected within 200 feet of a school. (See addenda p. 25.)

N. D. A county tax authorized for improvement of rural schools, in addition to usual taxes and state aid for consolidation, after referendum.

N. S. Compulsory school attendance law passed. Free school books provided.

R. I. State Board of Education empowered to establish and maintain traveling libraries.

S. C. Compulsory school attendance (in school district were adopted) for children between 8 and 14 years for entire school year.

TEX. Compulsory school attendance law passed to become operative Sept. 1916. \$500,000 for each year of the biennium appropriated to bring up standard of rural school system under new law. County library law enacted, but its low tax levy will hardly be sufficient to establish adequate rural libraries.

WASH. Commission of six unsalaried members, with appropriation of \$5,000, created to make educational survey and report Apr. 1, 1916, on definite lines for organization and work of educational institutions and school system.

Recreation

D. C. An act authorizes use of school property for "supplementary educational purposes."

HAWAII. Moving pictures of educational or biblical character may be shown Sunday evening.

ILL. State has granted property to Chicago for public bathing beaches and recreation centers. Villages given power to levy taxes for parks. School boards authorized to grant use of school property for recreational, social and civic meetings.

IND. Owners of land bordering on Lake Michigan may establish and maintain public parks, playgrounds, bathing beaches and other public grounds for recreation.

IA. Cities and towns may buy land for playgrounds, by vote of people.

KAN. Commissioners in commission-governed first class cities may secure land for parks and playgrounds. Boards of education in first class cities may maintain children's recreation places on any public property and levy one-fourth mill extra tax for same. Mayor and council or commissioners of any city may appoint a board of public welfare to regulate commercial recreation.

ME. Incorporated villages may acquire land for playgrounds and parks.

MASS. Towns, as well as cities, may acquire and carry on playgrounds.

MO. Cities and towns may buy land for playgrounds, by vote of the people.

NEB. Boards of education in cities, villages and rural districts may permit use of school property for public meetings, exacting rental to cover expenses. By unanimous vote of city council any city may levy one mill tax for support of free public concerts, festivals, etc., under paid leader. In Omaha the park commissioners are appointed to provide concerts in parks.

N. Y. Public Recreation Commission of New York City abolished and management of all playgrounds and recreational facilities except on school properties turned over to park commissioners. This step taken in contemplation of appointment of a committee on recreation of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to work out a complete recreation plan and co-ordinate recreation budget for entire city.

N. S. Theaters and cinematographs are to be licensed; a board of censors of films may be appointed by governor.

OKLA. Boards of education in independent school districts and in cities of first class authorized to establish and maintain for children and adults recreation centers in school property and other public property with consent of authorities also on private property with consent of owners, and on vote of the people to levy extra tax up to one-half mill for such purposes.

ORE. Civic centers for supervised recreation and discussion of public questions ordained for each schoolhouse in state, expenses to be provided from school funds and management vested in school boards.

PA. Townships of first class and boroughs may acquire parks and playgrounds.

(Recreation continued p. 25)

CORRECTIONS

Care of Prisoners

COLO. Boards of county commissioners required to furnish sheriffs with food supplies for county jails. Heretofore sheriffs fed prisoners on contract.

CONN. Sentence to state reformatory of certain classes of offenders made permissive rather than mandatory. Every female offender committed to other institution than county jail must be accompanied to institution by a woman or member of her own family.

IND. Escape from state farm, or from custody of officer conveying a prisoner thereto, made a felony, with penalty of two to five years imprisonment.

IA. Provision made for establishing women's reformatory.

KAN. All counties and cities of first class authorized to secure farms for prisoners.

MINN. \$30,000 appropriate to purchase site for women's reformatory.

N. J. Establishment of broader agricultural experimental stations in connection with state institutions authorized, by virtue of which such a station will be located at prison farm at Leesburg under direction of State Agricultural College. Prisoners will have instruction and training.

PA. Eastern and Western Penitentiaries to be consolidated into one in central part of state, at Rockview. It has 5,000 acres of tillable land. Amendments provide that when sufficient accommodations for 75 at State Industrial Home for Women are complete, governor shall appoint a board of managers to put plant in operation.

TENN. Funds appropriated for a women's reformatory.

TEX. Prison investigating committee of five senators created.

WIS. State Board of Control empowered to employ convicts of state prison in building state and county roads, appropriation \$20,000 for the biennium.

Indeterminate Sentence, Probation and Parole

CAL. \$350,000 appropriated to assist discharged and paroled prisoners under State Board of Prison Directors. Power of parole commissioners extended so that by taking away credits parole may be controlled. Advisory pardon board appointed, consisting of lieutenant governor, attorney general and two prison wardens, to meet bi-monthly.

HAWAII. Parole provided for prisoners serving definitely fixed sentence at expiration of one-third time. Governor may parole after minimum sentence upon recommendation of warden and approval of Board of Prison Inspectors. Commutation of punishment for felons provided for continuous good behavior; for misdemeanants one day in five spent in public service to be deducted from sentence, upon application of prisoner.

ILL. Life prisoners given right to parole after 20 years' service.

IND. Parole board of reformatory required to parole transferred prisoners when recommended for parole by state prison board if approved by governor.

IA. Additional parole agents provided for orphans' home and industrial schools.

MASS. All courts empowered to appoint additional probation officers.

NEB. Adult probation officer provided for, also state parole officers to aid prison board.

N. Y. Any city of first class having a department of correction may have a parole commission of three appointed for ten years by the mayor, the commissioners of correction and police. The committing judge may sit with parole commission on questions of parole of persons under indeterminate sentence. Duration of commitment to penitentiary shall not be fixed, but shall not exceed three years and in workhouse shall not exceed six months, or for recidivists two years.

R. I. Parole board created to parole any prisoner sentenced to more than six months (not life sentence) who has served not less than half time. Life prisoners may be paroled after serving twenty years. One condition is that prisoner must have work in view or friends to care for him, and must not become a public charge.

N. D. Parole law amended, but certain restrictions limit powers of parole board.

Prison Labor and Compensation to Prisoners

CAL. Prison labor on state roads authorized; time allowance for good conduct, discipline to be in hands of prison officials.

CONN. Warden of state prison empowered to employ prisoners anywhere within the state, outside the walls. County commissioners empowered to employ jail prisoners upon any property in the county.

IA. Contract prison labor abolished. State may employ prisoners on state account and pay them.

NEB. Prisoners confined for non-payment of fine must be provided with work in counties of between 20,000 and 100,000 and in cities of 5,000 to 100,000 population. State prisoners shall be employed in making articles for state or for sale with as little competition as may be with free labor. Contract labor abolished except when enforced idleness in prison. Employment of prisoners permitted outside walls of penitentiary, the prisoner or his dependents to receive one-half of his earnings.

N. J. Able-bodied male prisoners doing time in default of fine and costs or in default of bail may be employed on county roads and grounds, the county authorities to pay to the warden not to exceed 50 cents a day. The warden holds money and upon order of committing magistrate is empowered to pay it to wife, children, or aged dependents. Balance goes to prison at his discharge.

N. D. Inmates of penitentiary may receive 10 to 25 cents a day for their labor, a half to three-fourths of which may go to dependent relatives, while a small part is set aside for prisoners' benefit fund, devoted to wholesome recreation.

PA. Inmates of penitentiaries and reformatory may be employed eight hours a day, six days a week, in manufacture of supplies for state institutions, or in manufacture and production of building material for same, in road building, or for the purpose of industrial training or instruction, under Prison Labor Commission; prisoner to be credited with wages, which may be used as he indicates for relief of his dependents. Convicts in jails and prisoners, except those under sentence of death, may be employed in building public highways, receiving 25 cents a day. The accumulated fund may be saved as the prisoner wishes, either for his use or for those dependent upon him. Such convicts may not be employed in building bridges or in any other necessary part of road building requiring skilled labor. More than 35% of the convicts may be employed in manufacture of goods for any county institution or its inmates.

S. D. Contract labor abolished. Every prisoner over 18 and not over 50 in a county jail or lock-up may be required to labor; it may be on public roads; prisoner may be paid and money turned over to his dependents.

Capital Punishment

ARK. New law permits jury to pronounce sentence of death or life imprisonment for cases of murder in first degree; since its passage, though there have been about 20 first degree murder trials, in not one instance was the death sentence imposed.

N. D. Capital punishment abolished except in case of capital crime committed by a convict already serving sentence for murder.
S. D. Capital punishment abolished.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Labor, Industry, Unemployment

ARK. No female may work in a manufacturing, mechanical, mercantile or laundering establishment, or in express or transportation business over 9 hours a day, or 54 hours a week; no girl under 18 may work before 7 a. m. nor after 9 p. m.; apprentices shall be paid not less than \$1.00 a day, all employees of 6 months' experience not less than \$1.25. Industries covered by this law must pay time and a half for overtime, overtime not to exceed 90 days in the year. Commission consisting of the Labor Commission and two women appointed to settle disputes and to give hearings regarding seeming injustice.

CAL. Casual workers in agriculture, horticulture, domestic service, excluded from workmen's compensation. Managers forbidden to accept fees for hiring laborers. Pure drinking water to be supplied to employees. Semi-monthly pay day compulsory in cases where six or more laborers are employed. Free employment bureaus to be established in San Francisco, Oakland, Los Angeles and Sacramento; \$50,000 appropriated; under Commissioners of Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial Welfare Commission given power to issue certificates to women physically defective to work for less than minimum wage, certificate not good for more than six months.

COLO. Workmen's compensation act provides compensation for accident or death and for insurance of such compensation, under supervision of Industrial Commission. Industrial Commission (three members) created, with power to supervise and enforce relations between employers and employees, to investigate and prescribe safety devices and rules for safeguards, to license and supervise public and private employment agencies, to investigate causes of unemployment, to administer and enforce provisions for workmen's compensation. New law provides for organization by employees of mutual insurance companies to insure against injury or death of employees. Construction of safety devices in metalliferous mines required.

CONN. Workmen's compensation law amended to exempt employers of less than 5 persons unless they voluntarily adopt it by special agreement. State Bureau of Labor Statistics and office of State Factory Inspector consolidated into Department of Labor and Factory Inspection. Continued investigation of women's work authorized.

DEL. Inspection and sanitary regulation of public laundries provided.

HAWAII. Industrial Accident Board empowered to carry out provisions of new law which is designed to adequately care for injured employee, or his dependents in case of death.

ILL. State free employment agencies reorganized on lines recommended by the Unemployment Commission. General advisory board of 5 to be appointed by governor will assist officials of agencies. Workmen's compensation law amended to make it applicable to transportation business; award for fatal injury increased from \$1,500 to not less than \$1,650 nor more than \$3,500; other changes made in interest of workmen. One day's rest in seven provided. \$25,000 appropriated for suffering and destitute miners at Royerton. Act creating mine fire fighting and rescue stations strengthened. Mining investigation commission created to inquire into methods of safeguarding life and health.

IND. Workmen's compensation act is to promote prevention of industrial accidents, provide for medical and surgical care of injured employees, establish rates of compensation; provide methods for insuring payment of compensation, create industrial board for administration of law, abolish State Bureau of Inspection.

IA. Pawnbrokers, junk dealers, and second hand merchants in cities of 10,000 or more must keep records of tools of trades and hold said tools at least 48 hours before selling. Free employment bureau established as a part of State Labor Bureau. Safety devices on machinery shall not be removed except temporarily. Railroad employees shall be paid semi-monthly.

KAN. Industrial Welfare Commission created, one to be Commissioner of Labor and one a woman, empowered to establish for women and children standards of wages, hours and conditions of labor, also to appoint local boards to investigate and recommend. Commission must make investigation on request of 25 persons engaged in an occupa-

tion in which women are employed.

MINN. Public utility corporations must make semi-monthly payments of wages. Provisions of federal liability law applied to railroad employees engaged in intrastate commerce to time of injury. Amendments to workmen's compensation act provide for increase in maximum and minimum payment for injuries, in specific amounts to be paid for specific injuries, and in length of time during which compensation must be given.

NEB. Regulation of employment bureaus by license granted by State Labor Commissioner.

NEV. Office of State Labor Commissioner created.

N. J. Department of Labor reorganized to become administrative under definite statutes with the executive head appointed by board instead of by governor as formerly. Department of labor authorized to establish free bureaus, to collect and distribute information about employment, and to inquire into extent and causes of unemployment. Advisory committees serving without pay to assist finding employment may be authorized by labor commission.

N. Y. State Industrial Commission established, 5 commissioners appointed by governor with advice of senate, term 6 years, salary \$8,000, no more than 3 to be members of one political party. Office of Commissioner of Labor, Industrial Board, and Workmen's Compensation Commission abolished. Rules and regulations of the State Industrial Commission shall constitute industrial code. Industrial council of 10 appointed by governor, 5 to represent employers and 5 to represent employees, serving without pay. First deputy commissioner to be in charge of bureau of inspection, second in charge of workmen's compensation bureau, third in charge of bureau of mediation and arbitration. One day's rest in 7 law applies to practically all workers. No female over 16 may work in a mercantile establishment more than 6 days nor 54 hours a week, nor more than 9 hours a day, except that one day in each week may be longer than 9 hours for purpose of making one or more shorter; nor before 7 a. m. nor after 10 p. m. except between December 18-24, and additional days at any time for stock-taking; noon period to be 45 minutes. Notice about legal hours must be posted. No male over 16 may work more than 70 hours a week nor 11 hours in one day (in first class cities) except 15 hours on last day of week; one hour for each meal; no sleeping in stores unless sanitary regulations complied with.

N. S. Workmen's compensation act extended. Permanent Board of Administration created. Occupational diseases included.

PA. Workmen's compensation act defines liability of employer, establishes elective schedule of compensation, and provides procedure for action. Bureau created to enforce act. State fund authorized for insurance of compensation to employees of subscribers thereto. Act passed the effect of which is to provide for local free employment offices throughout state; provides for co-operation between these and bureaus of vocational training and placement, or similar bureaus of local school authorities. Further provision made for health and safety of persons employed at coal mines. State employees may retire on half pay after 25 years of continuous service, or at 70 years of age after 20 years of continuous service. Other acts regulate policies of insurance against liability arising under workmen's compensation act, and provide for regulation of premium rates and penalties for violation, authorize creation of mutual liability insurance associations, and exempt farm and domestic employers from the act.

R. I. Amendment to workmen's compensation act forces all employers who accept the act to insure against risk or give reasonable assurance of financial ability to pay compensation.

TEX. Regulation of employment agencies provided, under Department of Labor Statistics, which has licensing power. Mine owners required to provide rooms at mine entrance for workers to bathe and change clothing. Women's 54 hour law amended to include additional industries, provide double pay for time over 9 hours a day. Employers required to furnish seats for employees when not actively engaged.

U. A commission of seven created to investigate and report to next session.

WASH. "Picketing" defined and prohibited, with penalty for violation.

W. VA. Amendment to employers' liability and workmen's compensation act of 1912 increases workmen's compensation from 50% to 60% of his wages and changes employers' share of the \$1 maximum charge to a payment more in proportion to risk.

Remedial Loans

ALA. Bill regulating small loan business passed both houses. Approval by governor not yet given.

IA. To accept higher rate of interest than 2% per month made a penal offence. Does not actually regulate or give legal status to small loan business.

MICH. Small loan law of 1911 declared unconstitutional on account of defective title. New (Remedial Loans continued on p. 25)

Immigration

CAL. Commission on Immigration and Housing given power to establish zones of landing for alien immigrants.

DEL. Appropriation \$1,000 given to State Board of Immigration to look after housing of immigrants in rural districts.

N. D. State Bureau of Immigration created; 5 members; to appoint commissioner and agents to visit other states and countries in order to induce immigrants to the state and to solicit workers.

R. I. Immigration Commission studying conditions and industrial opportunities of immigrants given another year to complete report.

VICE AND CRIME

Prevention of Vice

ALA. Age of consent made 16 years.

CAL. Law amended to require father of illegitimate child to pay for its support—severe penalty.

COL. Act makes house of prostitution a nuisance and provides for abatement and sale of furnishings.

IDA. Injunction and abatement law passed. Amendment allows parents or guardians to prosecute in case of seduction of minor girl, though she be not living with parents or guardians at the time of commission of crime.

ILL. Abatement of nuisance law makes it possible for any private citizen to enjoin continuance of disorderly house. Another law provides for year's imprisonment for public prostitutes.

IND. Abatement of houses of prostitution law takes place of former inadequate statutes.

IA. Red light houses and persons conducting them may be enjoined and a tax assessed against operator and property owner.

R. I. Penalty for kidnaping increased to imprisonment for 10 years or fine of \$1,000, or both. Law against pandering strengthened; in prosecution any female shall be competent witness, even

though she may become defendant's wife before or after offense.

U. A drastic law places heavy penalties on all participation by owner in financial profits of prostitution.

VA. Vice commission created by mayor of Richmond.

WIS. Age of consent raised from 14 to 16 years. Any person sharing in the profits of prostitution shall be guilty of felony; penalty, imprisonment for not less than two nor more than 20 years.

Desertion and Non-Support

ALA. Wife deserters required to work for county, 50 cents a day being turned over to their families.

HAWAII. Suspended sentence authorized, with regular payments. Court empowered to modify its decisions.

IND. "Lazy husband" law provides for payment to prisoner's dependent family; in suspending sentence the court may require defendant to make weekly payments to the court for support of children.

NEB. Refusal to pay alimony for support of children made a misdemeanor; penalty, 3 months' imprisonment for each offense.

TENN. Desertion, by leaving the state, or wife or child, made a felony; failure to support a misdemeanor. Procedure against such offenders is by warrant of juvenile court.

VA. Non-support made an extraditable offense.

Vagrancy

ILL. Penalty imposed upon beggars pretending to be blind and deaf.

WASH. Persons falsely representing themselves as blind, deaf, dumb, crippled, etc., for the purpose of obtaining money, do so illegally. Penalty attached for violation.

Inebriety, Saloons, Drug Habit

ALA. Prohibition went into effect August, 1915.

ARK. After Jan. 1, 1916, no liquor shall be sold within the state or shipped elsewhere. Sale of narcotics prohibited except when ordered by physician. Number of drug users found to be so great that bill passed with little discussion.

CAL. Liquor dealers may not sell persons "addicted to the inordinate use of liquor" after being notified in writing by an adult member of family, relative, or peace officer; severe penalty attached. Act amend-

ed defines distances from public institutions and state buildings where liquor may be sold. Inebriates may be committed to insane asylum, subject to parole.

COLO. Nov., 1914, Colorado went dry. Act passed subsequently provides for effectually enforcing the law. Sale of opium and cocoa leaves and their salts regulated, and conditions stated upon which physicians may prescribe same.

CONN. Stringent rules adopted in law regulating sale and distribution of narcotic drugs. Inebriates may be committed to department established at Norwich State Hospital for insane, for detention, treatment and care, to be known as State Farm for Inebriates. Commitment may be 6 months to 4 years, subject to parole.

HAWAII. Sale of opium restricted; penalty \$10 to \$100 or 6 months imprisonment imposed for either using, smoking, or having opium in one's possession. Inebriates may be committed to special ward of insane asylum, with provision for parole, recommitment and discharge, voluntary commitment and special treatment.

IDA. Manufacture, disposal and transportation of intoxicating liquor for beverages prohibited after Jan. 1, 1916.

ILL. Anti-narcotic law passed in harmony with Harrison federal law, and provision made for severe penalties for violation.

IA. Drugs may be sold only by registered pharmacists. Intoxicating liquors not to be manufactured or sold after Jan. 1, 1916. This amendment to be submitted to people, to make it constitutional as well as statutory. Four police agents to be appointed by governor to enforce law; other provisions for enforcement enacted. Common carriers must keep daily record of liquor shipments and are forbidden to carry for illegal purposes. Bootleggers, including those who solicit orders for liquor to be used illegally, guilty of misdemeanor on first offense, of felony on second. Carrying liquor on person or in baggage on railroad or street car for illegal purposes made misdemeanor.

MASS. Appropriation made for 5 cottages for men patients at Norfolk State Hospital for Inebriates.

MINN. Stringent laws passed governing sale of narcotics and prohibiting issuing of licenses to road houses and other places outside cities and villages. Counties empowered to vote as

a unit upon whether saloons shall be permitted within their borders.

NEB. Sale of cocaine and derivatives, except under certain conditions, carefully guarded by law, made felony.

PA. Inebriety defined. Provisions made for commitment of inebriates to State Institution for Inebriates.

S. D. Made unlawful to sell or give spirituous liquors to any person who has taken a drink cure. Upon petition of 25 voters of a town or city question of license to sell intoxicating liquors shall be submitted at annual election.

UTAH. Amendments to poison and drug law classify poisons and narcotics into two schedules and surround the handling of each class with stringent regulations.

WASH. Prohibition becomes operative Jan. 1, 1916. Each person may have 12 quarts of beer and $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon of whiskey every 20 days upon securing permit from county auditor at cost of 25 cents each application.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING

Health and Housing

CAL. \$50,000 appropriated for investigation and prevention of introduction of infectious and contagious diseases into country. Pure food act amended and State Laboratory established. Milk must be graded and labelled. All practitioners of healing and medicine must have certificates from Board of Medical Examiners, \$50 registration fee. \$30,000 appropriation for establishment of Sanitary Engineering Department under Board of Health. State Board of Health authorized to appoint central bureau of vital statistics. Tenement house act empowers Commission of Immigration and Housing to inspect and enforce provisions of act after 30 days notice to local authorities, where violations have occurred.

CONN. State Board of Health authorized to examine and pass on plans for all public sewage systems. Conditions imposed under which sewage may be allowed in inland and tidal waters. All contagious and infectious diseases must be reported by physician to local health officer, including venereal diseases, except that name of patient be not disclosed.

DEL. \$1,000 appropriated to State Board of Immigration to look after housing of immigrants in rural districts.

D. C. "Ellen Wilson Memorial Homes" incorporated, to erect block of buildings for homes for people of small incomes, in midst of which shall be a social center.

FLA. Medical inspection of school children provided in places under 5,000, under State Board of Health.

HAWAII. Commission to compile sanitary code created. Duties of registration of births defined. Previous law made more enforceable by defining term "misbrands," by giving Board of Health power to appoint deputy food commissions, and by giving them authority to search and open any package containing food, or drugs. Penalty, destruction or sale of goods.

ILL. Cities of less than 100,000 given power to levy tax of 2 mills for garbage collection and disposal. Safety, sanitation and health law of 1911, which Supreme Court had invalidated, re-enacted. All places where poisonous gases or noxious fumes or dust are generated shall be located above ground. Vital statistics and birth registration law passed. Health, heating, sanitation, lighting, seating, and ventilation regulations for rural and city schools provided. Superintendent of Public Instruction is to prepare specifications and see that they are carried out. Penalty, forfeiture of state aid.

IA. Cities and towns may establish sanitary districts for street-cleaning, etc., and also garbage disposal plants.

KANS. Analysis of water from public supplies of cities by State Board of Health obligatory. Provision made for free dental examination of school children in cities of over 40,000.

MASS. Provision made for educational requirements for applicants for registration, for dental nurse, and for recognition of possibilities of dental hygiene. All applicants for registration as physicians must have degree of doctor of medicine or its equivalent from legally chartered medical school. Brookline and Chelsea prohibit wooden "three deckers." New Bedford adopts state law regarding inspection and location of tenements and lodging houses. Revere adopts state tenement house law for cities; Springfield also, but in modified form.

MICH. Commission to investigate housing conditions appointed by governor.

MINN. Duluth passed housing code requiring larger courts and open spaces and regulating alterations of existing buildings.

N. J. State Board of Health has been re-organized to become administrative under definite statutes, with the executive head appointed by board instead of governor as formerly. Municipal boards of health empowered to obtain ordinances for purpose of licensing and regulating boarding houses for children and to provide penalty for violation. This does not apply to wards of State Board of Children's Guardians or incorporated charitable societies.

N. Y. State housing law for cities of second class repealed. Troy, Albany and Schenectady have since enacted weak ordinances.

N. D. Medical inspection in schools formerly enacted, strengthened by being made compulsory upon the petition of a majority of school patrons.

OHIO. Cleveland's "sunlight code" contains remedies for many of the city's housing problems.

PA. A compromise bill amending Philadelphia housing law of 1913, though it marks a backward step in certain features of housing legislation, is in others far in advance of any housing legislation prior to 1913. The law of 1913 had never been in operation, so that in actual practice the present amended law is the most advanced one of this character ever enforced in the state. Division of Housing and Sanitation created under Department of Public Health and Charities in Philadelphia. Act provides regulations for erection, occupancy, sanitation, etc. Central Bureau of Vital Statistics in State Department of Health charged with enforcement of registration of births, marriages, death, and disease, of practice of medicine and surgery; of midwives, nurses and undertakers and all persons whose occupation is important in obtaining such vital statistics.

R. I. Appropriation made for registration and tabulation of births, deaths and marriages. Physicians must report to State Board of Health occupational diseases. State Board of Health may prohibit common drinking cup and towel. Several laws regarding food and drugs passed.

TEX. Colquitt Mem'l Hospital for crippled children transferred to state control, to be conducted by University of Texas Medical School; appropriation \$9,490 for two years. San Antonio adopted housing code applying to tenement and "corrals."

VT. Penalty of \$500 or imprisonment for two years placed on any person who marries knowing he is afflicted with venereal

disease. Physicians required, under penalty, to report such diseases, receiving therefor a fee of 25 cents in each case.

WASH. State Board of Health required to hold annually a convention of county health officers to discuss questions of health and sanitation.

W. VA. Provision for payment of county funds to hospitals for charity patients, with power to levy tax not to exceed one-tenth mill.

WIS. Provision for equipping a ward at Industrial Home for Women for treatment of venereal diseases, and establishing psychological department for treating mental disorders to which women and girls addicted to immoral practices are subject.

Anti-Tuberculosis Work

CAL. Bureau of Tuberculosis established under State Board of Health, must keep registration of all patients and administer funds, advice and publicity. \$3.00 a week may be granted each case in active stage when patient is unable to pay and is confined in any tuberculosis ward. Appropriation \$750,000.

CONN. \$200,000 appropriated for the four sanatoria operated by State Tuberculosis Commission.

DEL. Appropriation of \$5,000 to maintain sanitarium for colored.

FLA. Provision made for field nurses to study tuberculosis under State Board of Health.

HAWAII. Patients may be committed upon petition of Board of Health and discharged only upon its recommendation. Patients may be restrained from leaving hospital or institution. Provision made on Island of Kanai for tuberculosis farm, buildings to be furnished from private sources.

ILL. County boards authorized to establish and maintain tuberculosis sanitarium and dispensaries, and to levy tax not to exceed 3 mills.

IND. Tuberculosis defined as "infectious and communicable," and every case must be registered and premises disinfected following removal or death of tubercular person. Tuberculosis Department, under State Board of Health created.

IA. Counties shall care for indigent tubercular persons.

KANS. \$25,000 appropriated for new buildings and \$28,000 for maintenance for two years.

LA. Appropriation made for site of state sanatorium.

ME. Three private sanatoria taken over by state and appropriation made for maintenance.

MASS. State Board of Health authorized to investigate advisability of establishing county or district hospitals for tuberculosis patients from cities and towns of not less than 50,000. State Consumptives' Hospital at Westfield secured appropriation for children's building.

MICH. \$100,000 appropriated to State Board of Health for educational work.

MO. Counties and cities given permission to establish tuberculosis hospitals and employ visiting nurses.

MONT. Provision made for educational work and enlarging state sanatoria.

N. H. Appropriation increased for treatment of indigent tubercular patients, especially those in advanced stages.

N. Y. Law authorizing establishment of county tuberculosis hospital amended to provide for removal of superintendents after hearing and for admission of most urgent cases when the list of applicants exceeds the number of vacancies.

N. C. Counties authorized to provide for tuberculosis patients at state sanatorium and pay \$1.00 a day for their treatment. Training school for nurses provided.

OHIO. Indigent patients may be admitted to state sanatorium for incipient tuberculosis, decision as to inability to pay resting with Board of State Charities.

PA. County commissioners may appropriate money for support of indigent tuberculosis patients in sanatoria erected and equipped according to plans approved by state department of health.

R. I. \$150,000 appropriated for hospital for advanced cases.

S. C. \$10,000 additional appropriated for state sanatorium.

TENN. \$50,000 appropriated for state sanatorium.

VT. Appropriation increased from 5,000 to \$10,000 for care of advanced cases. State commission created to make survey of tuberculosis.

VA. Commission created to make survey of tuberculosis and report at next session.

WASH. \$5,000 appropriated to state anti-tuberculosis society for work of field nurses. County hospitals placed under supervision of State Board of Health, instead of under Board of Control as formerly. Compensation provided for owners of animals slaughtered because suspected of tuberculosis.

WIS. Incipient cases may be received in county sanatoria and state aid granted.

DEAF AND BLIND

CAL. Board of Directors of California School for Deaf and Blind authorized to arrange for separation of deaf and blind. \$3,000 appropriated for readers for deaf and blind students at state university or Washington, D. C.—\$300 the maximum allowed each student. Provision made for education, transportation, and support of all non-alien deaf and blind children in state in case parents are unable to so provide. Health officers are responsible for reporting and treatment of ophthalmia neonatorum.

DEL. Appropriation \$1200 for caring for deaf, dumb, blind and idiotic children in institutions of other states.

ILL. Failure to report diseased eyes of new born to health officers punishable by fine.

IND. Board of trustees of State School for Blind to administer new law providing industrial aid for blind; appropriation \$10,000 a year. There are to be complete registration of the blind; a bureau of information to find employment, teach industries and market products; training schools, and co-operation with board of health in preventive work. State institutions and political divisions are required to buy articles produced under supervision of the Board of Industrial Aid for Blind.

IA. County boards of supervisors may give \$150 a year to indigent blind persons over 21 years.

N. H. Needy blind persons may receive aid from county. A committee of 3 appointed to learn need and advisability of establishing an industrial institution for the blind, to report 1917.

TEX. \$300,000 appropriated for modern school for blind and provision made for abandonment of present asylum.

INSANITY AND DEFECTIVENESS

The Insane

CAL. \$250,000 appropriated for site and cottages for new State Hospital at Norwalk in Southern California, to be opened Jan. 1, 1916, with 200 patients transferred from Patton State Hospital. \$30,000 appropriated for convalescent cottage for women at Stockton State Hospital.

COLO. Provision made for a lunacy commission in each county; to investigate and report to county court in all cases. Jury trial may be demanded where dissatisfactions exist regarding findings of county court. \$450,-

000 appropriated for maintenance of State Hospital for two-year period, to be supplemented by tax levy which will yield about \$180,000.

CONN. Mental examination of all inmates in town almshouses at least once in six months required and commitment of those found insane made mandatory, thus making local care illegal. Allowance for maintenance in state hospitals raised to \$3.75 per week, per capita.

HAWAII. Provision for commitment to a special ward in Insane Asylum of all "violently and curably insane persons"; provisions also for parole, re-commitment, discharge, voluntary admission and special treatment of mental cases.

IA. Upon decision by alienist that persons are criminally insane, they shall be confined by Board of Control in State Reformatory.

MASS. Out-patient departments established in various towns in the district of each State Hospital. Worcester Asylum becomes Grafton State Hospital and Medfield Asylum becomes Medfield State Hospital, thus abandoning distinction between asylums and hospitals.

N. C. Instead of officers bringing patients to state hospitals for insane, hospitals authorized to send for them.

N. H. Appropriation made for new building and equipment at New Hampshire State Hospital.

N. J. Commission of superintendents and wardens of the two state hospitals, physicians of county asylums and counsel created to draft revision of laws now in force regarding insane and to make necessary changes to secure better management of public hospitals, better methods of commitment. Commission to serve without pay and to report at next session of legislature. Commission on the Mentally Defective, which recently rendered report, asked by governor to serve, without pay, as committee on selection of site for new hospital in northern part of state.

N. Y. Approximately \$1,500,000 appropriated for buildings at the new Mohansic State Hospital (for the insane of the metropolitan district) at Yorktown Heights. \$200,000 appropriated for new buildings and re-construction at Long Island State Hospital, Brooklyn.

R. I. Women patients must be accompanied to State Hospital for Insane by women attendants as well by committing officer.

S. C. Bills recommended by National Committee for Mental Hygiene for re-organization of State Hospital, voluntary commitment, etc., passed and \$600,000 in four annual installments authorized, for developing State Hospital and new State Farm Colony.

WASH. Appropriation made for deportation of insane aliens who can not be returned under federal warrant. Every county hospital must maintain detention and observation ward where suspected cases of mental disease may be kept not more than 30 days pending their commitment.

WIS. State Psychiatric Institute for study of causes and treatment of mental diseases established and authorized to make free Wassermann tests for any physicians in the State.

The Feeble-minded and Epileptic

ARK. Commission of five appointed to study needs of feeble-minded and report January, 1917.

CAL. \$25,000 appropriated for girls' nursery and \$12,500 for two barracks for male epileptics at Sonoma State Home. Education director for institution authorized. Parents and peace officers may petition to have mental defectives committed to Sonoma State Home, county to bear expenses of commitment in indigent cases. Whittier State Reform School to maintain department for feeble-minded and may select group of inmates for research.

CONN. Name of Connecticut School for Imbeciles changed to Connecticut Training School for the Feeble-Minded. Trustees authorized to sell present buildings and site and \$200,000 appropriated for new buildings to be located at Connecticut Colony for Epileptics at Mansfield Depot.

DEL. \$1,200 appropriated for maintenance of deaf, dumb, blind and idiotic children in institutions in other states.

FLA. Commission of five appointed to study needs and best method of caring for feeble-minded and epileptic.

IDA. 1915 legislature failed to make appropriation to complete state sanitarium for feeble-minded and epileptics authorized and partly provided for in 1913. Buildings in state of partial completion.

ILL. Any reputable citizen may petition court for commitment of feeble-minded person; pending hearing court may order detention of alleged feeble-minded

person, but he shall not "be detained in any place provided for the detention of persons charged with or convicted of any criminal or quasi criminal offense"; before court and commission of two qualified physicians or one qualified psychologist; no feeble-minded female shall be taken to an institution by male person nor her husband, father, brother or son, without attendance of some woman of good character and mature age; no person shall be discharged from public institution for feeble-minded without suitable clothing and sum of money not exceeding \$20, sufficient to defray expenses home, although court may dispense with this requirement.

IND. Commission appointed to study needs and best method of providing for mentally defective in the state.

IA. Board of Control authorized to transfer epileptics to State Colony for Epileptics at Woodward.

MASS. \$50,000 appropriated for purchase of site and preparation of plans for new institution for the feeble-minded in western part of state, to be under control of State Board of Insanity.

MICH. Michigan Farm Colony for Epileptics, a new institution at Wahjamega, authorized to receive patients. \$200,000 appropriated for new buildings and site.

MO. \$92,000 appropriated for enlargement of Missouri Colony for Feeble-Minded and Epileptics at Marshall.

NEB. Commitment of feeble-minded at Nebraska Institution for Feeble-Minded Youth at Beatrice by transfer from other state institutions authorized to commit.

N. H. Appropriation \$45,000 for new buildings at State School for Feeble-Minded Children at Laconia.

N. J. Commission on the Mentally Defective revived and instructed to prepare a report for the next legislature upon "the proper administration of the charities and corrections of the state" and how to "organize the present system of public care of dependents, defectives and delinquents."

N. Y. A magistrate may commit feeble-minded child to public institution for feeble-minded upon certificate of two qualified examining physicians. Retention law makes same procedure possible in cases already in institutions whose parents endeavor to remove them. \$600,000 appropriated by Board of

Estimate of New York City for re-organization of Hospital and School at Randall's Island, in accordance with recommendations made by a special committee appointed by the Commissioner of Public Charities.

PA. \$40,000 appropriated in addition to the \$25,000 building under construction for the new Village for Feeble-Minded Men and Women at Glen Iron, Union County.

TEX. \$50,000 appropriated and commission appointed to purchase site and establish colony for feeble-minded at Austin; preference in admissions for women of the child-bearing age.

UTAH. Commission of three created to investigate public provision for the care, custody and treatment of the mentally defective and to report next session of legislature.

VT. \$65,000 appropriated for establishment of Vermont School for Feeble-Minded Children, at Brandon.

WASH. \$506,000 appropriated for purchase of additional land and equipment for State Institution for Feeble-Minded at Medical Lake.

PUBLIC SERVICE

Public Supervision and Administration

ARK. Board of Control of three established, appointed for a term of six years, at \$2,500 salary, secretary merely a clerk. Board has full charge of state charitable institutions purchases supplies, and appoints all employees. Act fails to provide for supervision of city or county institutions, and of private charities.

CAL. On petition of 100 electors Board of Charities and Corrections shall appoint a County Board of Public Welfare of seven, to study jails and charitable institutions. Appropriation to State Board of Charities and Corrections doubled, \$20,000.

COLO. State Board of Corrections created, vested with control of penitentiary, reformatory and insane asylum.

HAWAII. Public Utilities Commission of three created, to be appointed by governor.

ILL. All appropriations asked by Board of Administration granted, amounting to \$10,736,064 for the two-year period. Board of Administration to inspect and license maternity hospitals, to require monthly reports of admissions and specify that no child shall be placed out without approval of board as to proposed foster home.

NEB. Welfare board may be appointed in metropolitan cities (Omaha) with authority for parole and pardon, establishment of employment bureau, legal aid, charity bureau, etc. No provision made for maintenance.

N. H. Board of trustees (ten members) created to have charge of state charitable and correctional institutions, two to be assigned to each institution, board to appoint business manager and purchasing agent. No salary, but actual expenses.

PA. Salaries of the two assistant general agents of Board of Public Charities raised from \$2,000 to \$2,500. Board authorized to appoint two additional assistant agents at \$2,500 "to examine the conditions of charitable, reformatory, or correctional institutions of the state financially or otherwise." A special children's agent also authorized.

S. C. State Board of Charities established; five members; provision made for employment of secretary, assistant secretary, fiscal agent and stenographer.

TENN. State Board of Control, of three paid members, created to manage all state charitable and correctional institutions. Budget of State Board of Charities increased from \$1,500 to \$2,500. Women may be appointed to any state board having women or children under its supervision.

VT. Provision for recovering from county or state of cost of support or burial of transient paupers.

WIS. Provision made for board of administration in counties of 250,000 to manage and control all county institutions.

Institutions

CAL. \$25,000 appropriated for ten sanitary cottages for State Veterans' Home.

ILL. All orphanages, benevolent and charitable institutions and old peoples' homes exempted from taxation.

IND. Grandchildren of soldiers or sailors whose fathers or mothers have been committed to insane asylum, made eligible to Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home. State institutions no longer required to purchase printing, binding, stationery and supplies under state printing contracts, but must make own contracts subject, however, to approval of Board of Public Printing.

WIS. Trustees of county poor empowered to care for, in county hospital, patients not indigent; any resident of state, not indigent, who is disabled, may be treated and cared for in any county farm or almshouse under terms fixed by trustees. \$25,000 appropriated for better equipment for fire protection at state institutions.

Public Relief, Mothers' Pensions

FLA. New law providing for commission of 5 to study needs and best methods of administration of mothers' pensions.

HAWAII. Board of Immigration empowered to appropriate at its discretion temporary relief for dependent persons, with advice and approval of governor.

ILL. Amendments include mothers deserted two years or more prior to application, make awards more liberal, and give relief to mothers owning real estate which does not yield sufficient revenue for family's support.

KAN. Amendment provides that county commissioners may grant allowance to needy mothers of children under 16, the commissioners to appoint a board of 3 women to investigate applications.

NEB. Mothers' pension law amended to permit payment of \$10 per child to indigent worthy parent by juvenile judge for period of 6 months, fund to be provided by county commissioners.

N. H. Law provides for partial support of dependent mothers with children under 16, application to be made to local school authorities.

N. Y. A local board of child welfare in each county and in New York City may grant allowances to widowed mothers with one or more children under 16, board to consist of 7 members including county superintendent of poor ex-officio, the other 6 to be appointed by county judge, term 6 years (2 women); in New York City, 9 members, 8 to be appointed by mayor, term 8 years; no compensation; subject to State Board of Charities and to report quarterly and annually. State Board may revoke allowances if complaints sustained. Allowance may be granted to widow if resident of city or county two years immediately preceding, if deceased husband was citizen of U. S. and resident in state at time of death, and if such aid were not granted child must be cared for in institution. Sum granted not to exceed amount incurred in institutional care. Majority vote of board necessary. Money

to be appropriated by local authorities. Allowance for not more than 6 months, then renewal. To secure or attempt to secure allowance if not entitled thereto a misdemeanor.

N. D. Any needy woman having dependent children under 14 may receive aid (maximum \$15 a month per child). Administration of law in charge of county court.

PA. Amendment limits application of previous law to widows or wives of permanently insane, with children under 16, and provides uniform administration by appointment of a state supervisor over the boards of trustees of various counties.

S. D. Law amended to include those who have been granted divorce in the state, allowance not to exceed \$15 a month when there is one child under 14 and not more than \$7 for each additional child.

TENN. Counties having juvenile courts authorized to pension women with small children when father is dead or totally disabled.

UTAH. Counties of 100,000 empowered and directed to provide up to \$20,000 per annum for widows' aid fund, distribution of fund in charge of juvenile court.

WASH. Law of 1913 amended so that aid is restricted to mothers whose husbands are dead or in penal or insane institution and mothers whose husbands are totally disabled. Term of residence changed to 3 years in state and one year in county.

WIS. Law of 1913 repealed and new law passed providing for administration of relief by juvenile court judges, or, in counties where there is no juvenile judge, by county judge; all counties required to make appropriations so as to come within the law, one-third of the money so expended to be repaid.

Civil Service

CONN. State civil service law amended so as to take from commission a large part of its powers.

KAN. Civil Service Commission created. Practically all employees of state charitable and penal institutions placed under qualified service.

MASS. Civil service extended to House of Correction and penal institutions of Boston, after a flight of years.

OHIO. Civil service law amended and matter pending in Supreme Court.

**Civic Advance, Courts, Suffrage,
Miscellaneous**

ARK. A bill drawn up by the Bar Association passed, doing away with justice of the peace system in Little Rock and Argenta, and creating in its place a municipal court. Judges are on salary and the fee system is eliminated. Women given equal rights with men in suing and being sued. Amendment passed giving equal suffrage, but it will probably not come to vote by people, because only 3 amendments may be passed during a session, and this was the fourth introduced.

CAL. Churches freed from taxation unless having income from leasing the building. Commission of 5 appointed to investigate and report on a system of social insurance.

IA. Amendment for equal suffrage passed a second time and will be submitted to people in 1916.

N. J. Municipalities given authority to appoint women as police officers.

N. S. Town-planning act amended authorizing appointment of a provincial commissioner to supervise and assist municipal boards.

OHIO. An act prevents officer or employees in state service from attending national conventions at state expense without first securing approval of Emergency Board, which consists of governor, state auditor, chairmen of Senate and House finance committees.

TENN. Bill passed calling constitutional convention.

ADDENDA

Recreation

(Continued from p. 13.)

ILL. Cities of less than 150,000 must on petition submit to voters question of acquisition and equipment of playgrounds on specific locations. Favorable vote requires passage of ordinance for maintenance and creation of playground board. Permission granted such towns to levy extra tax not exceeding two mills for playground purposes.

Chicago. Proposition consolidating park boards to be submitted to voters of Chicago in April, 1916. This if approved will do away with present park boards in Chicago and create a new board of nine members. Abrogates special taxing powers of present park boards.

est charge of 2% per month; Limits dividends to 12% per annum and expands penalty sections. Credit Union law of 1914 amended authorizing credit unions to invest in securities legal for savings banks.

N. C. Organization of credit unions authorized under state department which conducts bureau of information regarding these agencies and assists in their formation.

OHIO. Bonded agencies licensed by state superintendent of banks who has extensive supervisory powers authorized to charge interest at 3% per month and small additional fee. Consent of wife to assignment of wages required. Pawnbrokers exempted.

ORE. Law of 1913 amended by increasing license fee and adding regulations regarding pawnbroking. Certain important safeguards eliminated.

Remedial Loans

(Continued from p. 17.)

law enacted authorizing interest charge of not more than 3% per month by agencies licensed by local authorities. Law exempts pawnbrokers and is not sufficiently comprehensive to control small loan business.

NEB. Law enacted replacing law of 1913 declared unconstitutional. Allows reasonable charges by bonded agencies licensed by secretary of state who is given limited supervisory powers. Constitutionality being questioned in test case.

N. Y. Law amended increasing authority of banking department over personal loan companies making small loans at an inter-

PA. Law of 1913, declared unconstitutional, replaced. Allows charge of not more than 3% per month interest and small additional fee, by bonded agencies licensed by banking commissioner who has considerable discretionary power. No prohibition of high charges by unlicensed agencies.

TEX. Law requires bonding of money lenders and license by local authorities. Consent of wife required to assignment of wages.

UTAH. Law enacted authorizing incorporation of co-operative banks, similar to credit union laws of New York and Massachusetts.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES

Ala.—Mrs. W. L. Murdock, 1500 S. 20th St., Birmingham.
Alaska—W. W. Shorthill, Juneau.
Ariz.—Miss Christianna G. Gilchrist, City Hall, Phoenix.
Ark.—M. A. Auerbach, City Hall, Little Rock.
Cal.—Dr. Jessica Peixotto, University of California, Berkeley.
Colo.—William Thomas, State Capitol, Denver.
Conn.—Charles P. Kellogg, Waterbury.
Del.—Miss Sybil M. Gordon, 602 West St., Wilmington.
D. C.—George S. Wilson, District Bldg., Washington.
Fla.—Marcus C. Fagg, 361 St. James Bldg., Jacksonville.
Ga.—Joseph C. Logan, 705 Gould Bldg., Atlanta.
Hawaii—William Spencer Bowen (resigned), King and Liliha Sts., Honolulu.
Idaho—J. T. Humphries, St. Anthony.
Ill.—A. L. Bowen, State Capitol, Springfield.
Ind.—Miss Laura Greely, 93 State House, Indianapolis.
Ia.—Paul S. Pierce, University of Iowa, Iowa City.
Kan.—Ernest W. Burgess (resigned), University Club, Lawrence.
Ky.—Miss Frances Ingram, Neighborhood House, Louisville.
La.—Rabbi Emil W. Leipziger, 1708 Dufosset St., New Orleans.
Man.—J. Howard T. Falk, Associated Charities, Winnipeg.
Me.—James F. Bagley, State House, Augusta.
Md.—William H. Davenport, 514 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore.
Mass.—Mrs. W. H. Lothrop, 46 Central St., Newtonville.
Mich.—Mari T. Murray, State Capitol, Lansing.
Minn.—Charles C. Stillman, 104 Wilder Bldg., St. Paul.
Miss.—Rev. John L. Green, 1010½ Houston St., Jackson.
Mo.—Dr. George B. Mangold, 2221 Locust St., St. Louis.
Neb.—Prof. E. D. Gepson, Fort School, Omaha.
N. H.—William J. Ahern, State House, Concord.
N. J.—C. L. Stonaker, 13 Central Ave., Newark.
N. Y.—Dr. Gertrude E. Hall, The Capitol, Albany.
N. C.—Miss Daisy Denson, The Capitol, Raleigh.
N. D.—G. R. Davies, University, N. D.
Nova Scotia—J. W. MacMillan, 317 Pleasant St., Halifax.
O.—H. H. Shirer, 1010 Hartman Bldg., Columbus.
Okla.—Miss Kate Barnard, State House, Oklahoma.
Ont.—Samuel Arnold, Confederation Life Bldg., Toronto.
Ore.—Mrs. Millie R. Trumbull, 350½ Third St., Portland.
Pa.—E. D. Selenberger, 419 S. 15th St., Philadelphia.
R. I.—Miss Harriet E. Thomas, 46 Clarke St., Newport.
S. C.—A. T. Jamison, Connie Maxwell Orphanage, Greenwood.
S. D.—Prof. E. K. Eyerley, University of S. D., Vermillion.
Tenn.—James P. Kranz, Second and Adams Sts., Memphis.
Tex.—J. F. Marron, State Library, Austin.
Utah—E. J. Milne, State House, Salt Lake City.
Vt.—Dr. Henry D. Holton, State Board of Health, Brattleboro.
Va.—J. T. Mastin, 14 Library Bldg., Richmond.
Wash.—Miss Virginia McMechen, 301 Central Bldg., Seattle.
W. Va.—A. E. Sinks, 300 Board of Trade Bldg., Wheeling.
Wis.—M. J. Tappins, State Board of Control, Madison.

AGENCIES TO SECURE SOCIAL LEGISLATION

The following summaries of developments in organization to secure social legislation in the several states are presented as a complement to the schedule of laws enacted during the year which constitute the major feature of this *Bulletin*. These accounts are for the most part derived from information furnished by state corresponding secretaries. In connection with the description of nearly every state there are given the name and address of a suitable person with whom to correspond in order either to get a more extensive statement of the situation or to arrange for a consideration of legislative matters.

Three publications of the past year which will be especially helpful in supplementing information contained in this report are the following:

Summaries of Laws Relating to the Commitment and Care of the Insane in the United States, John Koren, 1913, Pub. No. 3, Nat'l Committee for Mental Hygiene, 50 Union Square, New York.

Summary of State Laws Relating to the Dependent Classes, U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1914.

Labor Legislation of 1914, U. S. Dep't of Labor, Bul. Whole No. 166, 1915.

ALA. While there is no general committee for social legislation in Alabama, many organizations with other purposes are active in this respect, including the Alabama Child Labor Committee, State Federation of Women's Clubs (Pres. Mrs. L. J. Haley, Birmingham), the State Federation of Labor, the Alabama Equal Suffrage Association, the State Association for the Prevention and Control of Tuberculosis and representatives of the medical profession.

ARK. The beginning of organized activity to secure social legislation in Arkansas dates back only about four years. The recently organized social workers' club in Little Rock has taken an active interest in legislation. At the last meeting of the State Conference for Social Welfare provision was made for a bureau of research and information to be conducted by the secretary of the conference. Owing to the unwillingness of the conference to enter upon propaganda activity this bureau will not lobby for its measures. (Correspond M. A. Auerbach, City Hall, Little Rock).

CAL. Concerted activity for social legislation chiefly among women of the state, especially the State Federation of Women's

Clubs, the Mother's Congress and the California Civic Center, the chief purpose of the latter being public education and securing progressive social legislation. The Commonwealth Club of San Francisco through its several departments is a powerful agency for legislation. There are many local welfare associations with committees on social legislation. The Association of Collegiate Alumnae is active in respect to education, health and public morals. The past year the State Conference of Charities and Corrections for the first time took active part in pushing social legislation and met with considerable success. Through holding local conferences throughout the state on various subjects the State Board of Charities and Corrections (Stuart A. Queen, Secy., Call Bldg., San Francisco) has lately become active in getting intelligent interest and unity of viewpoint, as shown for example in the passage of the juvenile court law.

COLO. There is no unified movement to secure social legislation. Agencies active in this respect include the State Board of Charities and Corrections (William Thomas, Secy., The Capl-

tol, Denver), Women's Civic Federation (Mrs. A. J. Allen, Secy., 1508 9th Ave., Greeley), central councils of social agencies, associated charities, Colorado Prison Association, etc.

CONN. Agencies to secure social legislation include the State Conference of Charities and Correction, the Connecticut Temperance Union and the Inter-City Conference of Social Workers (Eugene Kerner, Secy., Waterbury).

DEL. The Delaware Consumer's League has been active and effective in securing labor legislation. Other interested groups are the State Federation of Women's Clubs and Associated Charities and the Wilmington Social Workers' Club. At the 1914 State Conference of Charities the General Service Board of Delaware was created as a state-wide civic league especially to bring about co-operation of agencies in matters of legislation (Jeannette Eckman, Secy., Wilmington).

C. The various agencies active in securing social legislation in respect to housing, remedial loans, etc., include the Children's Council and the Monday Evening Club (secy. of latter Mrs. R. Thomas West, 2519 14th St.).

FLA. No central organization. The Gainesville Social Service Club has been active in respect to social legislation as well as the State Conference of Charities (Marcus C. Fagg, Secy., 361 St. James Bldg., Jacksonville).

GA. With no common organization for social legislation the following groups have done good service in this respect: the Raoul Foundation, health legislation; the Men and Religion Committee, temperance, labor and penal legislation; the Associated Charities (J. C. Logan, Secy., Gould Bldg., Atlanta), non-support, desertion, feeble-minded, epileptic; the State Federation of Women's Clubs, compulsory education and age of consent law; the State Federation of Labor, labor legislation.

HAWAII. In 1913, prior to which time there was no unified movement for good social legislation, the Inter-Church Federation maintained a representative before the legislature. In 1914 at the suggestion of the Associated Charities Legislative Committee, public weekly conferences were held for a period before the legislature convened to consider matters of legislation. Organizations interested in the subject include the Associated Charities of Hawaii, Men's League of Central Union Church (Doremus Scudder, Minister, Honolulu), Church Club of St. Andrew's Parish, Catholic Mission, Women's Co-operative League, Child Welfare Committee and Palama Settlement.

IDA. No concerted effort. Important organizations interested in legislation include the W. C. T. U. and the Women's Columbian Club, Boise.

ILL. Prior to the organization of the Illinois Committee on Social legislation, it was felt by workers in social agencies that efforts to secure the passage of laws touching their several fields of work had been too scattered. While great pains may have been taken by an individual agency to draw bills and to secure their introduction by the right legislators, yet the pressure that could be made by a single body was often entirely too weak to push the measures through. Furthermore, it was frequently the case that several agencies or several individuals were trying to secure the passage of different bills on the same subject, and the resulting confusion in the minds of members of the legislature was such as to lead to indifference on their part as to the passage or failure of the bill.

In 1912, the Board of Directors of the United Charities of Chicago, moved by the above considerations and alive to the need of certain legislation touching its own problems, called together representatives of a large number of social agencies for the purpose of organizing a combination plan for securing needed legislation along social betterment lines. After careful consideration at this and other meetings, the Illinois Committee on Social Legislation was formed. It was incorporated in the early part of 1913, and has been active during two sessions of the legislature. During the first session, it had to feel its way and learn many lessons, and did succeed in at least preventing the passage of some unwise bills and laying a foundation for future work. During the session of 1915 it concentrated its efforts upon five bills, all of which passed.

The Committee is now made up of about thirty-four agencies, has a board of directors of twelve members and officers as follows: President—Prof. James H. Tufts. Secretary—Eugene T. Lies, 168 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago; Treasurer—Charles L. Hutchinson.

Its method of procedure is for the board of directors to consider proposed bills, see that

they are properly drawn, call into conference representatives of the various agencies interested, even though they be not identified with the Committee, act as a clearing house for conflicting bills in an attempt to wash out differences and present a solid front to the legislature. After the board of directors has voted favorably upon a bill it passes to the delegate body for final approval.

Under the terms of its charter the Committee is also obligated to interest itself in the enforcement of laws related to human betterment. This it does through conferences with officials and others directly concerned. During the legislative session, the Committee employs an executive secretary. At other times the officers take care of the current business.

IND. The nearest approach to a general organization for social legislation is the Legislative Council of Indiana Women formed just prior to the last session of the legislature by various societies such as the Federation of Women's Clubs, the Franchise League, etc. This body maintain an office at the State House and are interested chiefly in legislation affecting the welfare of women and children. There are many state organizations and numerous local social betterment societies interested in securing legislation. (Correspond C. S. Grout, Pres., Social Worker's Club, Indianapolis).

IA. Organization most active in securing legislation include the Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs, the State Federation of Labor, the Iowa Child Labor Committee, the W. C. T. U., the State Medical Association and the State Conference of Charities and Correction (Secy. Prof. P. S. Peirce, Iowa City), the latter organization represented by individual leaders, not by legislative committee.

KANS. Kansas has not reached the stage of unification of agencies in securing social legislation and according to information given shows the evil results of this in the passage last year of a mother's pension law in a form not approved by any of the agencies interested in securing it. Informal co-operation between organizations has been developing recently. Bodies interested in social legislation: State Conference of Charities and Correction (H. W. Charles, Pres., Topeka), Kansas Society of Criminal Law and Criminology, State Federation of Women's Clubs, Prisoners' Aid Society, League of Kansas Mu-

nicipalities (C. H. Talbot, Secy., Lawrence).

KY. A movement for unified action of social agencies in securing legislation is developing in the organization of a State Conference of Charities and Correction (Charles Strull, Secy., 531 S. First St., Louisville), though good service has been done by numerous bodies individually in the past. These include the Society for the Prevention of Blindness, Child Labor Association, State Federation of Labor, Louisville Conference of Social Workers, Consumer's League of Kentucky, Men's Federation (vice legislation) and Recreation Association of Louisville. The Commercial Club and Board of Trade of Louisville are important bodies for endorsement of legislation. The Child Labor Association (Frances Ingram, Secy., Neighborhood House, Louisville), is perhaps the most active in securing legislation.

LA. Reform legislation is initiated chiefly by the Era Club of New Orleans, a suffrage organization (correspond Miss Jean Gordon, 1800 Prytania St., New Orleans.) The Child Labor Committee was active at the last legislature.

MAN. The Associated Charities of Winnipeg and the Manitoba branch of the Social Service Council of Canada, a Presbyterian and Methodist organization and the Town Planning Association, have been about the only groups endeavoring to secure social legislation.

ME. Although the State Conference of Charities and Correction furnishes a general forum for preliminary discussion of legislation, the practical work of securing passage of bills has been handled altogether by individual associations, the more important ones of which are: Maine Anti-Tuberculosis Association, Maine Prison Association and Child Labor Committee (Rev. Henry Blanchard, Pres., Portland).

MD. Although there is no concerted movement to secure social legislation in Maryland, the work of correlation and public education is done through the Social Service Club (R. L. Carey, Secy., 729 Equitable Bldg., Baltimore). The State Conference of Charities and Correction, the City Club of Baltimore and certain other groups and organizations such as the Consumer's League and the Child Labor Bureau, are important factors in securing special types of legislation.

MASS. The general rule is for leadership in securing legislation to be assumed by various organizations in turn as their inter-

ests become most directly involved. There are some groups formed specifically to secure social legislation and other informal gatherings for the same purpose. The Massachusetts Civic League (Edward T. Hartman, Secy., 4 Joy St., Boston) has been the most influential both in securing legislation of various sorts and guarding against the passage of bad laws, and in developing public interest. Other organizations of importance in this respect are the Milk Consumers' League, Boston Association for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis, Women's Municipal League, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Boston Associated Charities. A great many individuals assist in the work of legislation through appearing before committees. Lately there has been a tendency to greater concentration of attention on legislation through the gathering of groups to discuss matters of this sort at luncheon.

MICH. Agencies most directly concerned with and influential in securing legislation include the State Board of Corrections and Charities (Marl T. Murray, Secy., Lansing), Probate Judges' Association, State Conference of Charities and Correction and Board of Control of the State Public School.

MINN. About the most serviceable organization in the work of legislation is the State Conference of Charities and Correction. Last year the Minnesota Committee on Social Legislation, with a central board of directors, was formed. (Correspond, Charles C. Stillman, Wilder Bldg., St. Paul).

MO. Beginning a few years ago with a committee on legislation of the St. Louis Social Service Conference, there has been rapid and effective development in the process of fostering good social legislation. The work of the St. Louis committee four years ago was assumed by the State Conference of Charities and Correction through its legislative department and a special representative at the capital was maintained. A later development has been the assumption of this duty by a State Committee for Social Legislation representative of the two groups already mentioned and others, operating on a separate budget (about \$500 last year), and maintaining a representative at the state capital. Other organizations prominent in this work are the State Federation of Women's Clubs, Civic League of St. Louis,

Church Federation of St. Louis, Kansas City Society for the Suppression of Commercialized vice. Considerable attention is given to drafting legislation, to public education and to placing practical limits on the list of measures advocated. (Correspond Dr. George B. Mangold, 2221 Locust St., St. Louis).

NEB. The groups most active are the Nebraska Conference of Charities and Corrections and the State Federation of Women's Clubs, acting through their legislative committees. Other groups act independently to further their own legislative interests. (Correspond, Prof. E. D. Gepson, Fort School, Omaha).

N. H. Agencies active in securing legislation include the State Conference of Charities and Correction, State Federation of Labor and Association for the Blind. (Correspond Mrs. Mary P. Remick, Concord).

N. J. Since its organization in 1888 the State Charities Aid and Prison Reform Association (C. L. Stonaker, Secy., 13 Central Ave., Newark) has been the most active agency in fostering good legislation. Voluntary relief societies, children's agencies and public officials for the most part co-operate in their work. The State Conference of Charities and Correction suggests legislation but does not handle matters before the Assembly. Two years ago the Peoples' Legislative Bureau was formed for the purpose of reporting to its members upon all matters of legislation, giving a daily synopsis of the proceedings of the legislature during its sessions. It is not supposed to take a definite stand in respect to any measure.

N. Y. The extent and diversity of groups interested in legislation in New York are so great that there cannot easily be a concerted movement among them. Many bodies interested in social propaganda maintain lobbyists at Albany. The great number of welfare measures that fall by the wayside indicates the excessive number of proposals for such legislation. Important groups include the State Charities' Aid Association, Prison Association of New York, American Social Hygiene Association, charity organization societies of New York City and Buffalo and New York City Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, as well as the State Conference of Charities.

N. C. The most active organizations are the State Conference for Social Service (C. Almon Up-

church, Secy., Raleigh) and the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

N. D. Probably the organization most effective in securing legislation has been the W. C. T. U. (Mrs. Anderson, Pres., Jamestown.) The State Child Labor Committee has been of service and recently a State Legislative Reference Bureau has been organized. (Correspond Prof. John M. Gillette, University).

NOVA SCOTIA. There is no unified movement in securing social legislation in the province. Certain philanthropic organizations from time to time take an interest in the matter, though the actual bills originate always in the provincial cabinet.

O. No special body is in charge of matters of social legislation. The list of active agencies include the State Conference of Charities and Correction (H. H. Shirer, Secy., Hartman Bldg., Columbus), philanthropic councils and social workers' clubs of Columbus, Toledo, Youngstown and Cincinnati, Greater Dayton Association, State Federation of Labor and State Federation of Women's Clubs.

OKLA. Agencies most active in securing legislation include the State Conference of Charities and Corrections and State Federation of Women's Clubs.

OREG. Important agencies are the State Conference of Charities and Correction, the Prisoners' Aid Society and the State Federation of Women's Clubs. (Correspond Mrs. Millie R. Trumbull, 350½ Third St., Portland).

PA. The State Board of Public Charities, with offices at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, keeps a special record of all bills introduced pertaining to social welfare as well as the approval or rejection by the governor of bills that have been passed. Their offices serve as a clearing house and general meeting ground for many groups interested in social legislation. The State Conference of Charities and Correction has served chiefly as an agency for popular education, though it has also promoted certain legislation. Other organizations of importance include the Civic Clubs of Philadelphia and Allegheny County (women's organizations), Pennsylvania Child Labor Association, Consumers' League, Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania, State Federation of Humane Societies, Pennsylvania Mothers' Congress, various charity organization societies and the State Federation of Women's Clubs. The Public Charities Association (Empire Bldg., Philadelphia) was organized a few years ago for purposes of public education and securing better legislation, and it has been very effective in this respect. (Correspond E. D. Solenberger, 419 S. 15th St., Philadelphia.)

R. I. While special organization for securing legislation is under consideration, this matter has up to the present been in the hands of several interested groups. The Local Council of Women of Rhode Island, representing all civic and philanthropic organizations in the state has through its legislative committee been of considerable service. The Consumers' League (Alice Hunt, Secy., 152 Irving Ave., Providence) has worked as nearly exclusively for social legislation as any other group. Other important bodies are the Society for Organized Charity of Providence, Housewives' League and Mothers' Congress.

S. C. About the only activity of this character is that of the State Conference of Charities and Correction (Rev. A. T. Jamison, Pres., Greenwood). Other groups are the Civic Club, Greenwood; 39 Club, Greenville; 20th Century Club, Columbia; Charleston League, Charleston.

TENN. No state-wide movement exclusively for legislation. The recently organized State Conference of Charities assumes to concentrate social agencies in this respect. (Correspond James P. Kranz, Associated Charities, Memphis).

TEX. Agencies especially concerned with social legislation are the State Conference of Charities and Corrections (Prof. C. S. Potts, Pres., Austin), Texas Public Health Association, State Federation of Labor and State Medical Association.

UTAH. No special organization for this purpose. Of several groups working for legislation, the juvenile courts are about the most important. (Correspond E. J. Milne, State Juvenile Court Commission, Salt Lake City).

VT. An important agency in securing legislation is the State Board of Health (Dr. Henry D. Holton, Secy., Brattleboro). Other groups are the Federation of Women's Clubs, the Inter-Church Federation of Vermont and local Civic Leagues (Rev. D. E. Trout, Pres., Brattleboro).

VA. Important agencies are the State Conference of Charities (Louise F. Price, Asst. Secy., Library Bldg., Richmond), usually advocating measures ap-

proved by the State Board of Charities; State Child Labor Committee, Social Service Federation, Juvenile Protective Association, Social Hygiene Association, Mothers' Clubs and Federation of Social Workers (Mrs. Georgia May Jobson, 15 S. Third St., Richmond).

WASH. Legislation secured chiefly on initiative of individuals and organizations with special interests. (Correspond Miss Virginia McMechen, 301 Central Bldg., Seattle).

W. VA. About the most active organization is the State Anti-Tuberculosis League (Dr. Irene

Bullard, Charleston, Sec'y). Other groups recently active are the Ohio County Bar Association, State Federation of Women's Clubs, State Child Labor Committee State Federation of Labor, Anti-Saloon League and State Humane Society. The organization soon of a state conference of charities is expected to concentrate opinion on social legislation.

WIS. Social legislation is the result chiefly of activity on the part of several groups without concentrated effort. (Correspond M. J. Tappins, State Board of Control, Madison).

PENNSYLVANIA CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 6)

organization under that name, as the conference adopted a new title,—the Pennsylvania State Conference on Social Welfare. The 1914 meeting of the conference having been postponed, the Scranton session was held under the presidency of Mrs. Martha P. Falconer of Darling. Speakers from out of the state included Thomas Mott Osborne, of Ossining, Philip S. Platt, Jean Hamilton, Ella Phillips Crandall, Francis H. McLean and Dr. Willian F. Snow of New York City, Julia C. Lathrop of Washington, D. C. and C. C. Carstens, of Boston. The chief subjects discussed were prison reform, infant welfare, pensions to mothers, juvenile courts and probation, public health, and charity organization. Considerable attention was paid the organization of the program, and such novel features were used as the series of luncheon conferences on the final day, devoted to fifteen subjects. Maurice Willows, secretary of the Scranton Board of Associated Charities, who had taken a very active part in the arrangements for the conference, was elected president for the ensuing year. The secretary is J. Bruce Byall, 419 South Fifteenth St., Philadelphia. The 1916 meeting will be held at Lancaster.

MINNESOTA CONFERENCE

Weather that is described by the secretary as wretched and uninspiring did not prevent the Minnesota State Conference of Charities and Correction meeting at New Ulm September 25-28 from staging one of the richest programs in its history. Two out-of-the-state speakers, C. C. Carstens, of Boston, and Chas. F. Weller of Chicago, presented the leading subjects, respectively, "The Codification and Revision of Laws Relating to Children," and "The Organization of Recreation in Communities." Other speakers of prominence were Dr. H. M. Bracken, Dr. A. C. Rogers and Charles C. Stillman. One evening was given over to the county commissioners and a day was spent at the hospital for the insane at St.

Peter. One of the strongest features of the conference was a comprehensive review by Galen A. Merrill of the results of fourteen years' child placing from the State School for Dependent Children. The exhibit, chiefly under the auspices of the State Board of Control, was largely attended, the local high school requiring its students to write papers on certain of its features. Officers for next year are: Dr. Robert M. Phelps, president, St. Peter; Frank J. Bruno, secretary, 25 Old Chamber of Commerce, Minneapolis. The 1916 meeting will be held at Stillwater, in September or October.

WASHINGTON STATE CONFERENCE

The eighth Washington State Conference met June 8-10, at Everett, under the presidency of Rabbi Samuel Koch, of Seattle. The topics of greatest interest were unemployment and needed agencies for social betterment under the new liquor law. The next meeting to be held in the spring of 1916 will be at Walla Walla, under the presidency of Rev. E. M. Rogers. L. J. Covington, 19 Lippy Bldg., Seattle, continues as secretary.

NEW YORK CITY CONFERENCE

The sixth New York City Conference was held May 25-27, 1915, in Brooklyn, in Manhattan, and at Pleasantville, Westchester County. The Brooklyn session discussed social service especially in connection with hospitals. The social and financial aspects of the city plan, a health program for the city, and a new law relating to indeterminate sentence and parole in Greater New York were some of the interesting subjects at the three Manhattan meetings. The delegates and members went by special train to the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society Orphan Asylum at Pleasantville for the final day's sessions, where unemployment and institutional and after-care of children were discussed. Robert J. Wilkin, Justice of the Children's Court of Brooklyn, was elected president for 1916, and John B. Prest, 287 Fourth Ave., New York City, secretary. The six sessions will be held in three boroughs, Brooklyn, Manhattan and at the New York Catholic Protectory, Bronx. The general subjects will be public health, education, families, municipal needs, children and delinquency.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY CONFERENCE ON TUBERCULOSIS

BY WALTER D. THURBER

The Indianapolis meeting, Sept. 28 to Oct. 1, was pronounced by veteran campaigners against the "white plague" to be the most successful as well as the most interesting anti-tuberculosis convention ever held in America. Registration cards were filled by 712 delegates from twenty-two states. The conference, which has as one of its purposes the strengthening of the work of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, has

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SOCIAL WORKERS' CLUBS

The approval given the directory of social workers' clubs, compiled for the first time last year and printed in the October, 1914, *Bulletin*, seems to warrant making this an annual feature of the October *Bulletin*. The following list, with officers for 1915-16, is as complete as we have been able to make it. It will be observed that central philanthropic councils and other similar bodies not clearly of the nature of general gatherings of social workers have not been included. Information concerning clubs which may exist in cities not included in this list will be welcomed. Even though the information will arrive too late for the present publication it will be valuable to social workers in other ways.

State	City	Name of Club	Secretary (or Other Executive Officer) and Address
Ala.	Birmingham	Association of Social Workers	Miss Dorothy Crim, Sec'y, care Wesley House, Ensley, Ala.
Ark.	Little Rock	Social Workers' Club	Mrs. Theo. Sanders, Sec'y, 1106 Center St.
Colo.	Denver	City Federation	Walter C. Heckendorf, Sec'y, 430 Symes Bldg.
Conn.	Inter-City Conference	Eugene Kerner, Sec'y, Waterbury.
"	Waterbury	Social Service Club	Eugene Kerner, Sec'y.
Del.	Wilmington	Social Workers' Club	Miss Jennie M. Weaver, Sec'y, 1414 du Pont St.
D. C.	Washington	Monday Evening Club	Mrs. R. Thomas West, 2519 Fourteenth St.
Ga.	Atlanta	Social Workers' Club	Joseph Heyman, Capitol Ave.
Ill.	Chicago	Social Service Club	Philip L. Seman, Sec'y, 1258 Taylor St.
Ind.	Indianapolis	Social Workers' Club	C. S. Grout, Pres.
Ia.	Des Moines	Plymouth Council of Sociology	Roy E. Curry, Sec'y, 302 Youngerman Bldg.
Ky.	Louisville	Conference of Social Workers	Charles Strull, Sec'y, 531 S. 1st St.
La.	New Orleans	Social Workers' Conference	Rabbi Emil W. Leipsiger, Pres., 1708 Dufosset St.
Me.	Portland	Civic Club	Mrs. C. J. Nichols, Pres., 214 Deering Ave.
Man.	Winnipeg	Social Service Club	Mrs. Copeland, Sec'y, 112 Walnut Ave.
Md.	Baltimore	Social Service Club	R. L. Cary, Sec'y, 726 Equitable Bldg.
Mass	Boston	Monday Evening Club	Miss Henriette M. Heinzen, Sec'y, Div. St. Adult Poor, State House.
"	Worcester	Monday Evening Club	Joseph P. McIntyre, Sec'y, 638 Pleasant St.
Minn.	Minneapolis	Social Service Club	James W. McCandless, Pres., care Y. M. C. A.
Mo.	Kansas City	Social Workers' Conference	Miss Madge Tozer, Sec'y, 1115 Charlotte St.
"	St. Louis	Social Service Conference	Mrs. E. C. Runge, Sec'y, Municipal Bldg.
Neb.	Lincoln	Social Service Club	Judge Lincoln Frost, Pres.

State	City	Name of Club	Secretary (or Other Executive Officer) and Address
N. J.		Essex County Social Workers' Club	Miss Ruth Tapping, Sec'y, care Y. W. C. A., Newark.
N. Y.	Brooklyn	Monday Club	Mrs. J. W. Blinenger, Sec'y, 106 E. 19th St., New York City.
"	Buffalo	Social Workers' Club	Glen Edwards, Sec'y, Iroquois Bldg.
"	N. Y. City	Monday Club	Edward Hochhauser, Sec'y, 356 2nd Ave.
"	N. Y. City	Friday Luncheon Club	Howard W. Nudd, Sec'y, 8 W. 40th St.
"	Rochester	Monday Club	Rabbi Horace J. Wolf, Pres., Berith Kodesh Cong'n.
Ohio	Toledo	Social Workers' Club	Miss Jessie Collins, Sec'y, Thalian Tuberculosis Dispensary, Jackson Ave.
Ore.	Portland	Social Workers' Club	Mrs. R. E. Bondurant, Sec'y, 339 E. 34th St.
Pa.	Philadelphia	Social Workers' Club	Miss Theodora S. Butcher, Sec'y, 1300 Spruce St.
"	Pittsburgh	Social Workers' Club	Walter W. Stamm, Sec'y, Liberty and Second Aves.
R. I.	Providence	Social Workers' Club	Willis E. Chandler, Sec'y, 109 Washington St.
Va.	Richmond	General Council of Social Workers	Mrs. R. K. Flannagan, Sec'y, 2107 Grove Ave.
Wash	Tacoma	Social Service Board (municipal) serves as Social Workers' Club	Mrs. J. A. Hayes, Sec'y, 3211 N. 31st St.

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MISSISSIPPI VALLEY CONFERENCE ON TUBERCULOSIS

(Continued from page 33)

grown out of the needs of anti-tuberculosis workers in the middle West for meetings at which they may talk over their local problems—and these differ greatly from the problems of the far East and the far West. One of the unwritten rules of the organization is that practically all of the sessions are to be general meetings and that free discussion from the floor be permitted on every topic. This procedure has not only brought out many intensely interesting side lights on the subjects under discussion, but it has engendered a fraternal feeling of great value to the workers in attendance.

As a result of the three meetings of the conference, tuberculosis fighters in the middle West are closer together than they ever have been in the past. The meeting at Louisville next year is destined to be greater than the sessions at Indianapolis. The 1917 meeting will be greater than the one at Louisville. The official organization for 1916 includes W. D. Thurber, president, Indianapolis; and Dr. Dunning S. Wilson, secretary, 972 South Brook St., Louisville.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFERENCE FOR 1916*

Officers

President, Rev. Francis H. Gavisk, Indianapolis, Ind.

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*Corrected to date, October 30, 1915.

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Unemployment

Chairman, William H. Pear, Boston, Mass.

Vice Chairman, Prof. Charles E. Merriam, Chicago, Ill.

Other members: Jacob H. Hollander, Baltimore, Md.; Miss Edith Abbott, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Frances A. Kellor, New York City; Mrs. W. E. Miller, South Bend, Ind.; Prof. J. E. Hagerty, Columbus, O.; James Mullenbach, Chicago, Ill.; George L. Warren, Boston, Mass.; E. T. Brigham, Kansas City, Mo.

**BALLOT FOR SUGGESTION OF NAMES OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS
OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

In compliance with the **Rules of Procedure** of the Conference members are requested to mail to the undersigned, chairman of the Committee on Nomination for the 1916 Conference, names of persons suggested to fill any or all of the offices indicated below. These suggestions must be sent within ninety days after the date of publication of this notice, November 10, 1915. Members are requested to use this printed form, tearing out the page, and in addition, if they desire to do so, to append a statement of the special qualifications of any or all persons suggested for the position indicated. Members who use this form are requested to give very thoughtful consideration to the fitness and probable usefulness in office of those proposed.

Sherman C. Kingsley, Chairman,
315 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.

For President Address

For 1st Vice Pres. Address

For 2nd Vice Pres. Address

For 3rd Vice Pres. Address

For members of Executive Committee (ten to be chosen; ex-presidents of the Conference eligible):

To serve two years:

1. Name Address

2. Name Address

3. Name Address

4. Name Address

5. Name Address

To serve three years:

1. Name Address

2. Name Address

3. Name Address

4. Name Address

5. Name Address

Suggestions made by (to be signed):

Name Address

(Tear out along this line)